NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BERNETT,

Water Children a Application The Fig.

FION N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND PULTON STS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS renewed overy day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Matamora-Loan MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Miss Tyne-Mauitana. BOWERY THEATER, BOWERY-THE DESIGN OF FRUNCE-

BURTOR'S THEATRE, Chambers street-THE PIC NIG-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-A LADY IN DIFF METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway-LE CHAPRAU

NTBLOS SALOON, Broadway-Collins' New Mis

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway. BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broad-

THE ALLEGHANTANS, AND THE DIGRAMA OF THE BATTLE

MRCHANICS HALL, 472 Broadway - PROC. MACALLE PROPER HALL-TOUR OF EUROPE-SECR OF SERASTOPOL

New York, Saturday, October 20, 1855.

Notice to Advertisers.

Advertisers desirous of having their notices classified ander proper heads must send them to the publication whice before nine o'clock in the evening. If they desire to save money they must use as few words as possible Brevity in advertisements is economy to the advertiser. Space is of great value to us.

Mails for the Pacific. THE NEW YORK HERALD—CALIFORNIA MOITION.
The United States mail steamship Empire Giy, Capt.
Wendle, will leave this port this afternoon at two
Pelock, for Aspinwall.

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at one o'clock. The New York WHEKLY HERALD-California edition

sontaining the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at eleven o'clock in the merning. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixtence gents will please send in their orders as early as possi

The half shells have issued a manifesto to the reocratic voters, which as a matter of some public interest we publish elsewhere. Those who are ou rious in conchological matters, will no doubt perus it. We also publish the letters of some of their nominees, on the leading political issues of the day

The republican nominating convention met last night, and after considerable discussion agreed upon the following ticket, which it will be seen is composed of waigs, abolition ats and democrats of every

known shell:

Comptroller Azariah C. Fiagg.
Sheriti Anthony J. Bisccker.
County Clerk Douglass Leftingwell.
Street Commissioner Base Dewey.
Commissioner Rep. & Sup. Jacob L. Bodge.
Corporation Atterney Wan. Curtis Noyae.
Ahmshouse Governor Roe Lockwood.
City Inspectar. John H. Griscom.
Judge of Supreme-Court.

Edward P. Cowles.
Judge of Supreme-Court. Almichouse Governor..... City Inspector.... Judge of Supreme.Court... Judge of Supreme Court ... Edward P. Cowles.
Judges of Suporior Court ... Lewis B Woodruff.
Judge of Common Plens ... Cambridge Livingston.
Judge of Marine Court Chas. E. Birdsall.
John Ives.
Ceroners Charles Missing.
A. S. Jones.
Dr. Tellenag.
The German Delegate Convention met last night, and endersed the half shell city and county ticket.

with the exception of the candidate for Almshor Governor. C. Godfrey Guather was substituted for P. G. Maloney for that office. This organization

claims to have 8,000 votes.

It is reported by telegraph that some of the liquo dealers at Buffalo bave repudiated the Syracus ticket, and resolved to support the soft shell nomi-

nees for State officers.

The old line whigs held a meeting at Buffalo en Hunt in a speech of considerable length. He spoke in strong terms in favor of the continued existence of the whig party, and equally strong in opposition to being transferred by treaty, and made over by a Bort of coup d'état, in a compact body, to the abolitionists.

By an arrival at New Orleans we have later and interesting news from Northern Mexico. Matamoros had surrendered to the revolutionists without striking a blow, and tranquillity prevailed. At San Luis Potosi, however, affairs had not progressed so peacefully. A battle of three days' duration is reported as having occurred there, without any post tive advantage to either side.

Recent accounts from Texas state that Major Emory, the United States Boundary Commissione under the Gadsden treaty, accompanied by his assistants, arrived at San Antonio on the 24th ult. escorted by a company of the Seventh infantry, commanded by Lieut. Cumming. ,The San Antoni Texan publishes an interesting sketch of the progress and completion of the survey, from which it appears that we have secured both the San Luis and Guadalupe passes to the Pacific; that both passes are practicable for railroads, and that the newly acquired territory is rich in valuable mineral resources. There are also water and grass in sufficient quantities for travelling purposes and the wants of an agricultural community.

We publish in to-day's paper a very interesting facts and statements relative to the interference of France and England with our relations with the republic of Dominica. The importance of the subject discussed will ensure an attentive perusal of the document referred to.

The bark Maury, seized under the supposition that she was being fitted out for the Russian ser vice, was discharged yesterday from the custody of the United States Marshal by direction of the District Attorney, who acted on affidavit of the owners, and with the sanction of the counsel of the British

Mr. Albert Brisbane, Mr. Harland, and the other persons arrested on Thursday night at the hall of the free love associationists, were taken before the Mayor yesterday morning. Mr. Brisbane was suffered to depart upon pledging himself to appear at the time appointed for the examination; his associates gave bonds in three hundred dollars for their apcarance. The examination comes off this morn-We give an account of the proceedings before

the Mayor, in another column. The naval court martial in the case of Lieutenant Haldeman met vesterday. On motion of counsel of the accused the Court adjourned until to-day, in order to allow time to complete the defence, which

evas said to be very voluminous. The Board of Councilmen last evening devoted their time to the consideration of resolutions and papers relating to elections, such as fixing the places of hot ling the pells and filling vacancies among the inspectors. Nothing else of interest was done.

At two o'clock ye terday morning a fire broke out in the as eiling house No. 12 State street. Several families occupied the premises, and before they had time to escape, three women and two children The lives. Three of them were barnt almost to there. This melancholy occurrence attracted s large crowd throughout the day about the pre. | the difference has gone to France and What a theme for Burton !

miss. A full account is given elsewhere, together with the testimony taken before the Coroner's jury. The Fire Marshal will investigate the origin of the

We give in this morning's issue a detailed report of the great race between Flora Temple and Hero, which teok place on Thursday afteraoon on the Centreville course. The time made on the occasion was

unprecedentedly quick. See the report.

The sales of cotton, yesterday, reached about 800 a 1,000 hales. The decline since the receipt of the Atlentic's news has been about ic.; midding Up lands were at about 9ic. Flour was heavy and prices favored purchasers, especially for common brands of Western and State. Wheat was heavy, and only saleable in large lots, at some concession in prices. Indian corn was lower, with light sales at 92c. Barley sold at 130c. Pork was rather easier, with sales of mess at \$22 87 a \$23 25; and of prime at \$21 50. Sugars were without change in quotations, and sales moderate. Coffee was quiet. Freights in a general way were firm, though engagements were moderate. The public tea sale was well attended and the catalogue gone through with at full prices. The sale of new Malaga raisins went off well, and the lots sold brought full prices.

The Commercial News by the Atlanta

Financial Condition of Europe.

The commercial community will find elsewhere a number of extracts from British jourpals respecting the condition of the finances of the Western Powers. They will not only repay perusal from their intrinsic interest, but may e worth preserving for future reference as materials for the history of finance.

In studying them, care must be taken not to allow the technical phrases of the bankers and financiers to create confusion. The facts are very simple. Here are three nations at war. They start with the following debts :-

England \$3,869,615,000 France 1,165,000,000 Russia 340,000,000 The first year of the war passes over. It is found that it has cost in round numbers \$1,-590,000,000, divided in the proportion of onethird each to Russia and France, and the remaining third divided between England, Turkey, and Sardinia. The toans have been as

Now, it may be a question whether any one of these three nations can stand an expenditure of this amount, or maintain its credit while using it at this rate. Of the three Russia would of course stand it best, because it has least commerce, its money is in fewest hands, and the government is of that paternal character that measures of gentle coercion can be adopted with regard to property owners without any difficulty. But without entering into a discussion of the effects of the continuance of such a drain on the national resources of the belligerents, two collateral facts of present significance afford quite ample food for reflec-

A few menths ago, two alarming phenome na were noticed by the French government -the first was the gradual disappearance of gold, the second was the bad promise of the crops. The former could only be accounted for by the supposition that the bourgeoisie of France, who had come forward in such a speculative spirit to ambscribe for the imperial loans had repented, lost confidence in the government and were hoarding money; which was the fact. Half a dozen French statutes, declaring it a capital offence to secrete or export gold, prove how prone the French have been to deal thus with their specie, whenever alarm seized them. The second phenomenon was equally unpromising. Ignorant as the French are of political economy, they invariably fly to the government when famine breaks out, and demand the passage of a law to ax the price of bread and other necessaries; the State having, on many occasions, foolishly yielded to clawor, passed the law, and made up the differ ence to the producers itself. The forced consequence therefore of the failure of the crops and the general dearness of provisions was the promedgation by the Emperor of two ordinances, he one regulating the price of corn, the other the price of butcher's meat. Needless to explain that these ordinances involve the government in a sew expenditure, which cannot be less than several hundred thousand dollars a week. Coming at the very time when the drain on the Bank had already embarassed it, a panic was inevitable. One false step leads to another. After paying to give cheap bread and cheap beef to the Parisians, the Emperor was next forced to pay to give them cheap gold. In other words, the Bank of France, to avoid a suspension, resorted to the despairing experiment of sending to London, buying gold there at a premium, and selling it to its customers at par. Of course, this resource could not be expected to last long. The Bank of England, already fearfully weakened by the secret drafts made by the Russian fund holders, retaliated on its neighbor by raising the rate of interest to 5 1-2; and if the drain continued, it was well understood that it would be raised to 6, or to whatever figure might be necessary to keep the gold at home. What is Napoleon to do? Rumor says that he is about to permit the Bank to suspend specie payments and at the same time to double the capital of the Bank. When the like measure was proposed in 1806 to his uncle, he answered "That would be for the Bank to be coining false money. So clearly do I see the dangers of such a course that if necessary I would stop the payment of

my soldiers rather than persevere in it." The other point which financiers would do well to meditate at the present time is the difference between the position of the belligerents arising out of the difference between their respective currencies. The Western Powers, it must be remembered, work on a specie currency; Russia wholly on a currency of paper, which is made a legal tender. This makes all the difference in the world. Russia only needs to pay a paper maker and an engraver to pay for all the corn, provisions, arms, transportaion, and soldier's pay she needs. For what saltpetre and other military stores she requires from abroad, she can pay with the gold she draws from Great Britain by selling out the ten or more millions the Imperial family have long held in the funds. Whereas the moment France and England cannot pay their debts on demand, their own subjects turn round upon their governments, and a suspension of specie payments becomes inevitable. The very readiness with which the people of France subscribed for the Imperial loans, may be fatal to the Emperor in the end; for among so many people some are sure to take fright, sell their rentes and demand specie, and spread a panic through the market. As to England, the case is still clearer. The amount of specie in the bank is now a trifle over twelve millions. If was nearly twenty in January; about half

the rest has been divided between Russia and the Crimea. It is now understood that an amount of £160,000 in gold goes to the army every week-£5,200,000 a year. It is likewise understood that the amount of funds owned by the family of the late Czar was £10,000,000, in supposing that no portion of the 150,000,000 francs seld out of the French rentes in 1848 and 1849 was re-invested in British securities. These facts make it plain that unless peace is speedily wade, or some wonderful miraculous change takes place, the event not obscurely foretold by the sagucious writer in the British ist-namely, the repeal of Peel's act and the suspension of specie payments by the Bank of England-will be inevitable, if the government of Great Britain desire to avoid a national bankruptcy.

To show the effect of a suspension of specie payments we subjoin the following table showing the depreciation of the British currency during the Napoleonic wars, when specie pay-

ments v	vere suspended	-	
	Average price	Value of £100	Deprecia-
	of gold	in	tion
AL WAR	per ounce.	bank notes.	per cent.
	£ s. d.	£ 1. d.	£ 3. d.
800	3 17 10%	100 0 0	Par.
801		91 12 4	8 7 8
802	4 3 4	93 9 0	6 11 0
803	4 3 6	93 5 3	6 14 9
804	4 0 0	97 6 10	2 13 2
	4 0 0	97 6 10	2 13 2
806	4 0 0	97 6 10	2 13 2 2 13 2 2 13 2 2 13 2 2 13 2 2 13 2 13 9 6
807	4 0 0	97 6 10	2 13 2
808	4 0 0	97 6 10	2 13 2
1809	4 0 0	97 6 10	2 13 2
810	4 10 9	86 10 6	13 9 6
811	4 5 6	91 1 7	8 18 5
812	4 17 10	79 12 0	20 8 0
813	5 2 3	78 3 2	23 16 10
1814	6 6 4	73 4 9	26 15 3
	4 17 9	79 13 4	20 6 8
816	4 11 8	84 19 1	15 0 11
1817	3 19 8	97 15 0	2 5 0
1618	3 19 9	97 12 11	2 5 0 2 7 1 4 9 0
	4 11 6	95 11 0	
1820	3 19 1	98 9 6	1 10 7
1821	3 17 10%	100 0 0	Par.
One so	vereign weighs 5	dws., 314 grs., wh	ich, at par,
A 2 77 11 1	Oled non on to	month one or a b	ank note of

When gold rises in England to £4 and £5 the ounce, our banks may cease to publish weekly statements, and to talk about a specie reserve. Every dollar of gold they have will go, and nothing but a suspension of specie payments here will save the commercial community from a crisis as fatal as, though of a totally different character from, that of 1837.

CARRIED UP TO THE COURT OF CLAIMS .- At the

ession of Congress before the last, the House of Representatives passed a resolution appropriating a certain per centage of extra pay to its employés, clerks, messengers, pages, &c But under the general wording of the resolution, Col. Nicholson, we understand, then the editor of the Cabinet organ, and Printer to the House, put in an extra claim for printing, as an employé, for twenty thousand dollars. Secretary Guthrie refused to pay the bill. The President referred the matter to the Attorney General for his opinion, and of course Mr. Cushing decided that the bill was all right. Armed with this authority, Col. Forney, in behalf of Nicholson, again called at the Treasury; but the Secretary flatly said it was no go. He knew as much about the law as Mr. Cushing, and the money should not be paid. Col. Nicholson, It is said, then demand ed a new Secretary, and referred to the Jacksonian precedent of the dismissal of Secretary Duane upon his refusal to remove the government deposits from the United States Bank. But Mr. Pierce wisely concluded to surrender to Guthrie. Subsequently, the House of Representatives sustained the Secretary in the rejec tion of this extraordinary claim; and now, we understand it is before the Court of Claims. with many other cases of a Gardner or Galphin type. There, for the present we leave it, without the slightest disposition to forestall the judgment of the Court. Besides, what is a trifle of twenty thousand dollars to Uncle Sam, when Gardner got upwards of half a million? And why make fish of one and flesh of another? Impartiality is the very essence

THE FREE LOVE LEAGUE-BAD FAITH AMONG THE FOURIERITES.-Everybody knows, we presume, that Horace Greeley and Albert Brisbane were the Siamese twins-the Chang and Eng-of the socialistic Fourierite free love reformation, as set on foot in this country some twelve or fifteen years ago. They worked together for years, through good and evil report, in the establishment of those Fourierite phalauxes which have since, one by one, died on from the sharp processes of muting and starvation. And now that Mr. Brisbane has abandoned the "attractiveness of labor" for the third Fourierite degree of free love, or "passional attraction," and has been hauled up by the police for "disorderly conduct," Chang has cut the ligament which bound him to Eng, and bas never a word to say in behalf of his brother reformer. We are waiting for "the sober second thought" of Chang. He says "comment at the present time would be out of place." We must allow him a day or two to define his position.

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON .- Our senior negroworshipping organ informs us that " Passmore Williamson still lies in prison, with no prospect of restoration to liberty until public indig nation shall be aroused which shall cause the knees of the oppressor and his fellow-conspirators to smite together." Why, then, don't the brother abolitionists of Williamson proceed to arouse this " public indignation?" Why don't they get up such a monster mass meeting in Philadelphia as will not only cause the knees of Judge Kane to smite together, but a demon stration that will frighten him out of his boots Let the experiment be tried before the winter sets in. Couldn't have a better time for it than this fine Indian summer weather.

HE CAME TO SEE RACHEL.-We stated the other day that Col. Forney was in town, as the special ambassador from the Kitchen Cabinet to aid in the re-union of our New York democracy. We now understand that such was not the object of his visit, but that he simply came over to see Rachel, and to look, perhaps, into the free love institute in Broadway. Let us, at all events, do justice to the Kitchen Cabinet.

SMALL FAVORS THANKFULLY RECEIVED .- The Washington Union re-publishes, with an air of high exultation, a culogium of Mr. Pierce by an obscure journal in Alabama-especially "his unwavering determination to have American citizens respected at home and abroad, on land and sea." Can our Alabama friend inform us when the inaugural was last heard of, or what has become of the Koszta letter?

A THEME FOR BURTON .- A lady visiter to the free love club, in defending it in a letter in the Tribune, says the meetings of the league were honored "by the presence of noble women, who added the charm and grace of their presence to these social gatherings.

IMMIGRANT PAUPERS.—We publish to-day a lengthened report adopted by the Commi ers of Emigration on Thursday afternoon. This document fully explains the late quarrel between the Governors of the Almshouse and the Commissioners, about which so much has been written. The Governors claim that the Commissioners owe them a large sum of money for the maintenance of immigrant paupers who have from time to time been sent to the Island for vagrancy and other misdemeanors, while the Commissioners allege that they have more than an offset to this claim in the expense they have incurred in providing for the children of immigrants born here, and who were, therefore, clearly entitled to support from the Almshouse fund. They also maintain their old position that when persons are committed for vagrancy their expenses are not chargeable to the immigrant fund, because they came upon the city, not as indigent immigrants, but as persons who are to be punished for committing misdemeanors. It seems to us that this point is well supported by the Commissioners, and that it is

quite impregnable. The Commissioners are in a delicate position before the public, being deeply in debt, and just commencing a new enterprise, which is attended with great expense. The Know Nothing excitement and other causes have ararrested immigration and lessened the fund. Under these circumstances, it seems to us that the Governors should approach the subject with more patience; and that even if they are right, they should be willing to give the Commissioners further time, and to assist them in their difficulties, instead of throwing obstacles in their way.

WISE versus Toombs .- Hon. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, in answer to an invitation to deliver a lecture on slavery to the Boston abolitionists, gave them a piece of his mind, and the most belligerent refusal. He was not in the mood for talking to them, but was prepared at any time to fight them. Senator Toombs, of Georgia, on the other hand, accepts their invitation, and has promised to give those Boston negro worshippers a lecture to their heart's content. He will meet them on their own dunghill, single handed, and with their own weapons. Therefore, while we may approve the contempt and the wrath of Wise, we can hardly deny that Georgia beats the chivalry of the Old Dominion.

THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHT DOL-LARS .- What is to be done with the three hundred and seventy-eight dollars seized by the police from the doorkeeper, the other night, of the free love club? If our authorities have any authority over that money we would suggest that it be appropriated to the relief of that unfortunate woman who was first ruined by these free love abominations, and then deserted by the fraternity, to starve, with her child, in a garret, and to such other cases of the kind as may be known to exist. This whole business will be a proper subject for the consideration of our next Legislature. And let it not be lost sight of in the election, as a branch of the Seward programme of a general political and social reform, woman's rights, free love, white and black equality included.

The Naval Retiring Board.

It is now quite an understood thing that the action of the Naval Retiring Board was in a great number of instances partial, unfair and reprehensible. That it has been so, and that a number of active and intelligent officers have been victimized by it, there is no second opin ion. How justice is to be done to those officers, it is for ion. How justice is to be done to those omeers, it is for Congress, at its next session, to declare, as the report of the Board has been finally adopted by Messrs. Dobbin and Pierce, and there is therefore little chance from that quarter. Still, we are glad to see that in some instances the general condemnation by the press of the country of the action of this interested. Board has had a good effect For example, we learn that Lieut. John M. Maffitt, who was on the list of furloughed officers, has been reinstated In his command on the coast survey; and that this act of justice has been communicated to him in a manner highly flattering to his amour propre. Lieut. Maffitt has been distinguished on the coast survey service for his ability and untiring zeal; and his being placed on the furdignation to his many friends.

The reinstatement of this deserving officer in his con removal from active service. We hope that we see in it the first step toward a system of general reversals of its unjust decrees. The personal hostility of that Board towards officers distinguished in the collateral duties of their profession, has been singularly manifested in the cases of Lieutenants Maury, Gillis and Maffitt. Its sins of emission and commission are so numerous and so fla-grant that as a matter of justice to the service a revisory board should be organized by the next Congress. the meantime, we hope to see many other acts of jus-tice done, like that to Lieut, Maffitt. In connection with this we have received the following

extraordinary statement:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

New York, Oct., 19, 1855.

I see in your paper of this morning, a statement that lieutenant Relando, of the United States steamer Pow hatan, distinguished himself, and was wounded in a battle with Chinese pirates.

Now, although there is but one Bolando in the service, and I know him to be at this time serving in the Powhatan, I make bold to contraded this statement, for among the names of the Lieutenants placed on furlough by the late Naval Board, I find that of Henry Rolandonal how in the name of common sense, I would ask, is it possible that a furloughed Eustenant can be be a galanticities. Fahawi the thing is absurd, as you must see at a glance.

LEFFIGIENCY. The American Naval Officers and the Chi-

nese Pirates. GOVERNMENT OFFICE VICTORIA, HONG KONG, Aug. 7, 1865.

Fir-I have received a report from Commander F lowes, of her Majesty's steamer Eattler, on the subject of the late attack on the pirate fleet in the neighborho of the late attack on the pirate fleet in the neighborhood of Kulan, in which report be speaks in the highest terms of the brave and noble conduct, and the conduct on operation, of Lieut. Pegram, his brother officers, seamen and soldiers, whom you had the kindness to send for the purpose of afterding their valuable assistance in the suppression of these piratical outrages, which have become of interable on the coasts of China. I deeply regret the loss of life and the sufferings of those who were enged; but I beg you will present my hearty thanks to licut. Pegram, and all those who served under him, and that you will allow use to express to yourself my sense of the ready and most important aid you so cheerfully rendered on this occasion. I have the bonor to be, sir, your most obedient servant, Sir JOHN BOWRING.

To Capt. WM. J. MCCEDNEY,
Commanding the United States steam frigate Powhatan, Heng Kong harbor.

THE ARCHE NAVIGATORS -The gallant officers of the Arctic expedition were pesterday grouped by Brady, and a splendid ambrotype taken—a picture that will be a valuable addition to any collection. Those who desire to Dr. Kane, Captain Hartsteine and their brave com rades, can now do so by visiting Brady's daguerrean galery in Breadway.

Pacum.—At the Metropolitan to-night Rachel makes

er last appearance here, playing Camille and Celimine. There will be a great house.

THE REPLINCTON CATASTROPHE. - The correspondence beween Commodore Stockton and the Rev. C. Van Ressaher, in relation to the Burlington tragely, is still kept up, and begins to wax warm. The last letter of the itev. gentleman pours a regular broadside into the Commodore. The State of Camden and Amboy will have to wake up and rush to the aristance of their champion, or he will be compelled to strike his colors. Personal Intelligence.

Colorei Nathan Boone, the oldest, and the only ing son of that old pioneer of Kentucky, Daniel Box at ill living in Greene county, Missouri.

At the Smithrenian House-tien Dock, U.S. Army, G.W. Then se, eds, N. Gibsen and fa fiv. Cal., Joshua H. Perris, Smithren C.L. W. A. Leckers, Previouser, R. C. Evr. Teum and Cal. W. A. Leckers, Previouser, R. C. Evr. Teum and Cal. W. A. Leckers, Previouser, R. C. Evr. Teum and Cal. W. A. P. Grinns and Runty, L. J. Hon. E. C., Farrin, J. D. Leon W. Shandon, La. Gen. Wayne, S. C., Major Cogswell, U.S. A.

THE LATEST NEWS BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

From Washington.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS—THE TEXAS
DEST BILL—CANDIDATE FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP,

In the Court of Claims to-day, the argument in the Shreeve case was concluded, and the case of Joseph Nock, of Philadelphia, argued and submitted. Nock claims with Amos Kendall to manufacture and furnish locks and keys for the United States mails. Arthur McArthur, of

Maine, was sworn in as an attorney.

I learn from a distinguished Texan Just arrived in this city, that there is no doubt but the Texas Legislature will accept the Texas Debt bill passed by the last Con-

Hon. Chas. J. Faulkner, of Virginia, arrived this even ing, and took quarters at the National. Mr. F. will hav many backers for the Speakership.

Split among the Liquor Dealers.

BUFFALO, Oat. 19, 1855. The German and American liquor dealers of Eric coun-ty, in convention, have repudiated the Syracuse liquor ticket, and resolved to vote the straight soft shell ticket.

News from Mexico.

SUBRENDER OF MATAMOROS TO THE REVOLUTIONISTS-PROLONGED BATTLE AT SAN LOUIS POTOSI, ETC. New ORLEANS, Oct. 19, 1855.

The steamer Mautilus arrived at this port to-day, with later dates from Brazos.

Matamoros had surrendered to the revolutionists without giving battle, and matters there were quite

At San Louis Potosi a fight of three days' duration had taken place, but the city still held out, the revolution ists having only gained possession of the field of battle

Exhibition of the United States Agricultural

Society.

Bosron, Oct. 19, 1855. Arrangements for the great exhibition of the United States Agricultural Society, in this city, next week, are nearly completed, and everything promises a brilliant display. The grounds are beautiful, and are daily visited by thousands of citizens and strangers. The entries of stock are very large, and embrace some of the finest animals in the country. Quite a large number of cattle and horses have already arrived. If the weather is favorable it is calculated the exhibition will surpass anything of the kind ever seen in the country.

Disasters on the Lakes.

Kingston, C. W., Oct. 19, 1855.

The steamer Arabian, while on her passage from Kingston to Toronto, struck against Darlington pier yesterday, and sunk in ten feet of water. Her cargo being on deck LOSS OF THE LAKE SCHOONER H. DAVID.

Oswero, Oct. 19, 1865.
The schooner H. David, bound from the Niagara river to this port, with a cargo of wheat, sprung aleak off Oak Orchard, and sunk in deep water. The crew were all saved. The cargo is increased.

saved. The cargo is insured.

Destructive Fire at Richmond, Va. Baltimone, Oct. 19, 1855.

A fire at Richmond, Virginia, on Thursday morning destroyed Mr. Belvin's cabinet shop, containing twenty thousand dollars worth of furniture; also the furniture establishments of Wm. Ritter and Samuel W. Harwood.

The total loss is about \$40 000.

PHILADELPHIA IRON MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19, 1955.

The transactions in pig iron during the past week have been inconsiderable. The sales of the week add up 1,300 tens. The supply is small. We quote No. 1 choice at \$10; No. 2 at \$28; forge, \$24; bars firm, at \$70 a \$75; rails, \$65 cash. Juniata rods and bars active, and supply short. Sheets advanced to \$115. Boiler plates \$4 a \$5; nails, \$4 a \$4 25.

New Orleans, Oct. 18, 1855.

The Atlantic's news was received here this morning, and published in the evening editions of the associated press. Cotton declined under it to the extent of \$60, middling being quoted at \$16, a \$26. The sales to-day foot up 5,500 bales. Prime barrelled lard \$618 at 11c.

Charleson, Oct. 18, 1855.

The sales of cotton for the week foot up 10,000 bales, at a decline of \$60, a \$40. Good middling sells at \$360. The Atlantic's news to day caused a further decline of \$60. Receipts of the week, 11,000 bales. Stock on hand, 17,000 bales. Rice has advanced \$60, a 360 selling \$1,000 bales. Rice has advanced \$60, a 360 selling \$1,000 bales. Rice has advanced \$60, a 360 selling \$1,000 bales. Rice has advanced \$60, a 360 selling \$1,000 bales. Rice has advanced \$60, a 360 selling \$1,000 bales. Rice has advanced \$60, a 360 selling \$1,000 bales. Rice has advanced \$60, a 360 selling \$1,000 bales. Rice has advanced \$60, a 360 selling \$1,000 bales. Rice has advanced \$60, a 360 selling \$1,000 bales. Rice has advanced \$60, a 360 selling \$1,000 bales. Rice \$10,000 bales. Rice has advanced \$10,000 bales. Rice \$10,

Albany, Oct. 12, 1855.

Flour very firm; sales 1,400 bbls. Harley active and firm; 36,600 bushels sold at 133c for State four rowed, and 125 ½c. for Canadian. Corn—Sales 4,100 bushels Western mixed, in lots, at 91c. a 92c. Onts quoted at 46c. a 46 ½., sfloat.

Our Washington Correspondence. WARRING TON. Oct. 19, 1885.

Anticipated Caeorting of Senator Photo-Latham's Ac-ceptance of the Collectorship-Difficulty at Panama-In-structions to Colonel Ward-The Court of Claims in Ses-The first excitement attendant upon the reception

subside, and the Kitchen Cabinet are looking about then for the practical results of this terrible defeat of the ad ministration. It will be recollected that when Gen. Woo first reached California in charge of the Pacific Division of the United States Army, a public dinner was given him, at which Gen. Foote, ex-Senator from Mississippi in a speech, pitched into President Pierce most savagely.
From this it was naturally inferred that Gen. Wool had broken ground with the administration, and since then Foote and Wool have been as intimate as brothers, and closely identified in the Golden State. The late triumph then, of the anti-administration party in California, is hailed here by Gen. Wool's friends as the first gun fo him as the democratic successor to Frank Pierce. They are in ecstacles at the result so far, and confidently count on Wool as the next democratic nominee. Let Forney It is the opinion not only of several prominent Califor

United States Senate in the place of Mr. Gwinn, but let ters received here from the democratic managers at home concede the same thing. "It will be rich," says a di

concede the same thing. "It will be rich," says a distinguished member of the Senate now in this city, "to see Foote cavorting around." His return to the Senate, simultaneous with that of the "White Mountain Roare," will tend to create the impression that the test exit of these distinguished gentiemen from public life was so uncerviable that an indulgent Providence greats them the second trial. May they improve 12.

It is the determination of the administration party, who caim the State Senate, to prevent, if possible, an election by the present Legislature otherwise two anties will step in, as Senator Weller's term will expire before the meeting of the next regular blemnial session. Shoush an election at present be defeated, the democrats propose calling an extra session so soon as the members of the next legislature are elected, provided they are more fortunate then than in the late contest.

When it was determined to make a change in the Collectorship at San Francisco, the Hon. M. S. Latham, being the only reliable democrat personally known to the Freelent, was tendered the appointment. None here suppressed for a moment he would accept, as an acceptance completely shelved him as a politician, and Mr. Latham's political propects in Calliornia were regarded as too flattering to be thus thrown away. Had he declined, as was auticipated, Cel. B. F. Washington, the very able editor of the Piece Trues, was geomined the appointment. The last steamer, however, brought Mr. Latham's acceptant, accompanied by professions of the profoundest gravitude and promises of diligerce and fidelity to the duties of his effice. Mr. Latham may how be considered as out of the "line of py motion."

The little faire up between our Consulat Panama and

and promises of diligeree and fidelity to the duties of his office. Mr Lathan may now be emendered as out of the "line of pre-motion."

The little fare up between our Consul at Panama and the Governor of the State was regarded for a while here as a serious matter, but the official despatches received by the government establish the fact that Col. Ward was laboring under a wrong impression with regard to the interest of the Governor, and acted hastily. Hearn that instructions go out by the next steamer, that the Consular signishing the again holded, without further notice of the difficulty on the part of our threaten the government. The Court of Claims is now under full headway, with a fair prospect for despatching luminess. Freey one who haves the Judges agrees that the free ident was most faring in its selection of the court. While they are word havyers, and will protect the interests of the government, they are at the same time men of liberal view, and opposed to any technicality of pleading being introducted by the court, which would be eal-culated to embarrass the rights of claiman's. The law docket is now being regularly called, and two interestic genes was a incubated to day. The first append elivered before the Court was by A. H. Lawrence, Esq., of this green who have a fairly Mysale. It was pronounced by the whole but to be an able and cloquent effort, though one were disposed to question his familiarity with Holy write when he alleded to the parable of the hilled mind whose eyes were opened. This may be a weak point with the prefereion generally.

An effort is done in a literature of the court and the members of the law in a literature.

less of the tor in afterwance. Cenator Pearce of Mary-land, who is Chairman of the Committee on the Library.

The Epidemie at Norfolk and P

OUR NORFOLK CORRESPONDENCE.

NORFOLK, Oct. 15, 1855

Quite a serious accident occurred on Friday to the ;
of Mr. Arthur Bolson. This young man but a short ti since recovered from the yellow fever, but it was in yo he hoped that all danger had passed—the destroy angel smiled at his delusion—on the 12th he accidents shot himself in the arm, from which he died in als three hours. This was a severe blow to his father, w had watched with untiring solicitude by his bedside d

ing his lingering illness.

The infirmary, at last, is fully closed, and all artic removed. The last patient was attended by Dr. West. New York, but the skill of the physician was unable

The infirmary, at last, is fully closed, and all artic removed. The last patient was attended by Dr. West. New York, but the skill of the physician was unable save the sick man; he lingered two days after Dr. W took charge of him. Dr. H. L. Van Cleve was super tendent when it closed.

While on the boat yesterday, I noticed several pass gers for Portsmouth. I fear the consequences of the rashness will be serious. I have heard of not more that two who have returned but who have siekened a died. A gentleman came among us last Tussday. W neaday he was taken down, and on Saturday was de Mr. Henry Meyers arrived among us last Triday fr Richmond, with a cargo of coal for Norfolk; and \$500 Portsmouth, which is now held by Mr. Huma. It he femembered that this gentleman left us but a days since for his home, his labors as superintend of the Howard Infirmary having ceased; but knowing: suffering condition, and what would be its effects dur the cold weather, he determined to strike one more he for our fortorn city. The eloquent take he told of our de tute condition told well upon the sympathies of the czens of Richmond, who are ever ready when humar calls, to step into the relief ranks. If there one thing that man, true to his nature, can be proud it is the well merited prayers of widows and orphans follow him as he pursues his life's journey. These be his, and more. At the cheerful firesides during long winter to come, his name will be as a household well her individually but little acquisitance with Mr. Mers; but his public acts belong to the public, and personage can use them. He bears with him letter highest commendation from every physician visiting infirmary. These letters will soon, in a secondary set be the property of the public. He left to-day.

It is asad mistake for the correspondents of new pers to tell the public acts belong to the public, and personage can use them. He bears with him letter highest commendation from every physician visiting infirmary. These letters will soon, in a secondary set be the proper

Nonroux, Oct. 17, 186:
Things are undergoing a change in Norfolk, and for
better. In passing through the streets this morn
taking the census, I noticed several houses that h
been hitherto closed, opened, and the work of fun
tion going bravely on. This is a necessary step to
sure safety from close, foul air when our people rett
A few days ago I ras requested to go into the restaur of Mr. Pepper and take a note of its appearance. I so, and if every house in that part of the city is in so, and it every house in that part of the city is in same condition, a heavy loss must be sustained by paper and cothing dealers surrounding. I found t from the garret to the basement there was no article t was not entirely covered with mould. The mirrors in establishment are nearly ruined—the floors when we

dying this merning, by Dr. V. Freidman, his atten-physician.

I learn that at Buff's drug store, in Portsmouth, the were but four prescriptions put up yesterday. This cheering sign.

There were but two deaths yesterday, and there he been none up to the time I write to-day, 11½ o'cle these two were in the suburbs of the city. Miss M Walters, daughter of the late B. B. Walters, was rep-ed yesterday as a new case down town, but it needs of firmation. Mr. Pooler and a small child are dead, weather is warm and clear.

Mr. Daffy's Declenation. New Yook, Oct. 18, 185

JAME G. BENNETT, Esq.

DEAR STE—Some persons unknown to me having placed name octore the public as a candidate for Senator of the Fox Senatorial district, which appeared in your valuable jour Luis morning, I beg to inform my friends and the public tha am no candidate for any office, except to wait on the laddest gentlemen of New York with oyaters in every style. I have the triends of John McLloud Murphy and Wilson Sm who are candidates for the office of Senator, will take as gare of them as I will of their uppetites it they will call on a for let the cry be "Small, Murphy and lat dysters." Yo FRANK BUFFY,

211 Division sireet, two doors from Clintor

STABBING AFFRAY IN WHITE STREET.

About 12 o'clock on Thursday night an Italian, nam J. Belomy, was taken into custody, by officer Martin, the Sixth ward police, charged with having committ an assault upon Charles Sparoni, a Spaniard, with a d knife, and inflicting a severe wound in the abdome These parties, it seems, have of late had some difficu-relative to a lawsuit that came on some time ago in t Marine Court. The affray took place in White, near E street. 1ke wounded man was taken to the New Yo A NEW JERSEY FOLICEMAN ON A TOUR OF OBSE

On Thursday afternoon William J. Shippen, a polic man of Elizabethtown (N. J.), was brought before Je tice Connolly, at the lower police court, charged wi drunkenness. The guardian of the city of Elizabet town, it is alleged, was discovered in Ann street, laboris ander great difficulty in endeavoring to keep his equil brum, his star and club being outside of his coat. It presented rather a funny spectacle, and was altogeth improved by his trip to New Yerk. Shippen was committed by the magistrate.

TURNING CRIMNEY SWEEP. Charles Honor was taken into sustedy by Officer Matin, of the lower police court, charged with stealing sou clothing from the dwelling house in the rear of No. West Broadway. The accused was found concealed the chimney of his residence in Twelfth street, where I the chimney of his residence in Iwellia street, where I sought refuge from the officer; but the attempt prove fruitless, for his heels were discovered sticking out fro the fireface. Pour Honor was pulled down, more dethan alive, and was conveyed to the police court, whe he was committed for trial.

PREE FIGHTS.

cond street, on Wednesday night, between some of the Eleventh ward rowdies and the German patrons of th establishment. Four of the disturbers were arrested establishment. Four of the disturbers were arrested the pelice and taken to the station house, where the were locked up for the remander of the night. A fight of rather a severe character came off at a wedge in locaceful state on Wednesday night. Some darn sailors and longalosemen were engaged in the occurrer, which resulted in one or two of the unitually klowe getting their faces well purameted. Seven of the discretches were arrested and locked up in the Fond ward station house.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.

Julius Emith was taken into custody, charged wit stending some jewelry, consisting of watch chains at breastpins, valued at SIIS, the property of John G. tie ger. A portion of the stoken property was found in the possession of the accused. Smith was committed for esmination by Justice Wood.

United States Commissioner's Office. Before George W. Morton, Esq.

EXTRADITION CASE.

Oct. 10.—In the Matter of Nicholas Sociilon, charge with Pargery at Beamson, in France.—The prisoner this case is claimed by the French authorities as a fug tive from justice. Mr. Pogliani appeared as counsel the accused, and the District Attorney for the pros the accused, and the District Attorney for the prosection. The French government was represented by a Recorder Tilion and Mr. Morrough. The warrant of it President of the United States, authorizing the arrest the prisoner, was put in evidence; other documentarying him with the lorgery were produced. The evidence was commenced, and the prisoner was remained intil Tuesday next, to which day the case was a journed.

Defire George W. Beita, Eq. CHARGE OF ASSAULT AT SEA. Aux in, master of the American steerage punctigers, named Sylvester Russell, with